

1 11606-66 EFT(1)/EWA(h) OW
 ACC NR: AP6002362 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/65/000/006/0096/0099
 AUTHOR: Lagunov, V. A. (Leningrad, Frunze); Mambetov, Sh. A. (Leningrad, Frunze)
 44,55 44,55
 ORG: none 41
 TITLE: The rate of development of cracks in rock specimens B
 SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 6, 1965, 96-99
 TOPIC TAGS: blasting, PETN, crack development rate, fragmentation, crack propagation
 ABSTRACT: In the proposed method for studying the rate of development of cracks in rock specimens, layers of a conductive material (aquadag) are applied to the specimen surface and the rupture in these layers by the developing cracks are registered oscillographically. The cracks are initiated by exploding PETN charges or, in the case of thin rock or glass specimens, by the impact of a pin. To determine the effect of physico-mechanical properties of the rocks on the crack development, the rate of development of cracks in 13 specimens (70-100 mm in diameter and 10-12 mm thick) of various rocks was measured. For the rocks studied (serpentine, limestone, porphyrite, paragness, sandstone, and others), the rate of crack development varied between 1000 and

Card 1/2

ODYNETS, R.H.; MAMBETOV, M.U.; FANTALIS, I.A.

Molybdenum metabolism in cows and sheep. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser.
biol. nauk 3 no.2:51-56 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(MOLYBDENUM IN THE BODY) (CATTLE__PHYSIOLOGY)
(SHEEP__PHYSIOLOGY)

MAMBETOV, M.U.; ODYNETS, R.N.

Copper metabolism in growing wethers receiving different amounts
of it in their food ration. Izv. AN Kir. SSR Ser. biol. nauk 2
no.5:103-110 '60. (MIRA.14:6)
(RAMS) (COPPER METABOLISM)

ODYNETS, R.N.; MAMBETOV, M.U.

Copper, cobalt, and nickel metabolism in sheep. Izv. AN Kir. SSR
Ser. biol. nauk 2 no.5:47-52 '60. (MIRA 14:6)
(SHEEP-~~PHYSIOLOGY~~) (MINERAL METABOLISM)

MANBETOV, Galim Khizirovich

[Peasant crafts in Kabarda and Balkaria in the second half of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries] Krest'ianskie promysly v Kabarde i Balkarii vo vtoroi polovine XIX-nachale XX veka. Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkarskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1962. 109 p. (MLA 17.7)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000022-6

MAMBETOV, D.M.

Optimum operating conditions of a DA-55 installation for
alpha-particle counting. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. 1 tekhn.
nauk 3 no.1:147-152 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Nuclear counters) (Alpha rays)

MAMBETOV, D.M.

Determining the $\frac{I_0}{O_1}$ ratio in nonequilibrium minerals containing practically no thorium. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est. i tekhn. nauk
1 no.3:127-130 '59. (MIRA 14:9)
(Ionium) (Uranium--Isotopes)

MANBETOV, D. M.

MANBETOV, D. M. - "Investigation of the relationship among the isotopes of thorium, radium, and uranium in petrified cone." Almaty, 1955. Kazakh Higher Education USSR. Kazakh State University S. M. Kirov. (Dissertation for degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences.)

SC: Knizhnaya letopis', No 48. 26 November 1955. Moscow.

MAMBETOV, D.

USSR/Nuclear Physics - General.

C-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 4, 1957, 8503

Author : Mambetov, D.

Inst :

Title : Structure of the Atom and Atomic Energy.

Orig Pub : Mugalimderge Zhardam, 1956, No 6, 43-48.

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

MAMBATOV, Holot Mambetovich; GOLOD, O.V., red.; BEYSHENOV, A., tekhn.red.

[Development of water resources in the Kirghiz S.S.R.] Razvitie
vodnogo khoziaistva v Kirgizskoi SSR. Frunze, Kirgizskoe gos.
izd-vo, 1960. 123 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Kirghizistan--Water resources development)

99-12-3/7

Water Resources of the Kirgiz SSR During the Years of the Soviet Regime

ASSOCIATION: Ministry of Water Resources of the Kirgiz SSR.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

99-12-3/7

Water Resources of the Kirgiz SSR During the Years of the Soviet Regime

canal of the Kara-Ungur-Say irrigation system on an area of 30,000 hectares, construction of the Bazar-Kurganskoye reservoir, irrigation of the Sukhoy Khrebet and the building of the Kom-somol'skiy canal in the Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast. Approximately 75% of the earth work and maintenance of irrigation canals was mechanized during the post war years. The efficiency factor at irrigation systems rose from 30-35% to 50-55%. The yields of agricultural crops from irrigated fields increased considerably. During the next 5-10 years the following water reservoirs are planned to be built: the Nizhne - Alarchinskoye reservoir near Frunze with a capacity of 250-300 million cu m, the Kirovskoye reservoir with a capacity of 400-450 cu m, the Papanskoye reservoir on the Ak-Bura river to supplement the Ak-Burinskaya irrigation system, the Toktogul'skoye reservoir, and the Kugartskoye reservoir on the Kugart-Say river and others. Conditions are favorable to irrigate the northern parts of the Chu valley by using underground water resources. First experiments were conducted in 1957 with automatic and telemechanical devices for the operation of hydraulic installations. There are 5 photographs.

Card 3/4

99-12-3/7

Water Resources of the Kirgiz SSR During the Years of the Soviet Regime

republican administration of water resources "Kirvodkhoz" was founded in the capital city of Frunze, and 5 district offices for water resources were opened. In 1941, the construction of the Bol'shoy Narynskiy canal with the water intake from the Naryn river was completed. During the same year the plans were completed for the construction of the largest water reservoir of the Kirgiz SSR - the Ortotoikoyskoye reservoir with a capacity of 500 million cu m for the regulation of the Chu river and 2 main canals for the irrigation of 80,000 hectares. At the same time plans were made for irrigating 7,200 hectares of virgin soil with waters from the Kurshab river. After World War II Kirgiz engineers designed plans for large water intake structures on the Kurshab, Kara-Ungur-Say rivers, and 2 head-gates at the Chu river. In 1946, construction of the Ortotoikoyskoye reservoir and the Otuz-Adyrskaya irrigation system was continued. From the Ortotoikoyskoye reservoir with a storing capacity of 500 million cu m 80,000 hectares of the Chu valley will be irrigated. Important construction projects were started and are being carried out during the 5-year-plan periods following World War II: rebuilding of the head gates and main

Card 2/4

MAMBE TOV, B. M.

99-12-3/7

AUTHOR: Mambetov, B.M., Minister of Water Resources of the Kirgiz SSR

TITLE: Water Resources of the Kirgiz SSR During the Years of the Soviet Regime (Vodnoye khozyaystvo Kirgizskoy SSR za gody sovetskoy vlasti)

PERIODICAL: Gidrotekhnika i Melioratsiya, 1957, No 12, pp 21-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Up to 65% of all agricultural crops and more than 95% of all commercial crops (cotton, sugar beets, hemp, poppy, tobacco, grapes and vegetables) are grown on irrigated fields in the Kirgiz SSR. With a total area of 870,000 hectares under irrigation, the Kirgiz SSR ranges in the 4th place in the USSR as to the irrigable area. The available water resources are adequate to irrigate 1,700,000 hectares. At the present time approximately 60 billion cu m are used for irrigation purposes, which constitute only 15% of the total run-off. Beginning in 1923, reconstruction of old, and the construction of new irrigation structures was taken up. 16,000 hectares were put under irrigation by the Krasnorechenskaya and Samsoniyevskaya irrigation systems, besides 7,900 hectares as a result of minor irrigation projects put in operation. In 1924 the

Card 1/4

ALIYEV, S.T.; MAMBETOV, A.A.

Study of the electrokinetic potential of hydrosol particles of niobic acid and changes in it depending on various factors. Azerb. khim. zhur. no.1: 88-92 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

MAMBETOV, A.A.

Conditions of the formation and coagulation of tantalum acid
hydrosols. Koll.zhur. 26 no.2:224-229 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, kafedra
neorganicheskoy i analiticheskoy khimii.

MAMBETOV, A.A.; ABBASOVA, F.G.

Alkali method of synthesizing niobates without fusing. Uch. zap.
AGU. Ser. khim. nauk no.4:3-9 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

Study of the solubility of ...

S/081/62/000/012/035/063
B166/B101

the H_2SO_4 forming niobium sulfate. There is almost no change in the solubility of niobium sulfate with change in temperature, which promotes constancy of Nb_2O_5 concentration in the liquid phase both in hot and in cold solutions. On the basis of these investigations the decomposition of niobium-containing ores is carried out at $150-180^\circ C$ with an 80-85% solution of H_2SO_4 by heating for 4 hours. 10 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/012/035/063
B166/B101

AUTHORS: Mambetov, A. A., Rzayeva, N. A., Kel'ner, Ye. S.

TITLE: Study of the solubility of calcined finely disperse niobium pentoxide in sulfuric acid as a function of its concentration and temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 12, 1962, 376, abstract 12K14 (Uch. zap. Kirovabadsk. ped. in-t, no. 8, 1961, 91-99)

TEXT: In an investigation of the process of dissolution of Nb_2O_5 in solutions of H_2SO_4 with a concentration of 50.5-93.55 at temperatures of 30-310°C it was established that at 30-120°C the given Nb_2O_5 preparation does not interact with H_2SO_4 solutions, but an insignificant quantity of it is entrained by the H_2SO_4 solution or peptized. Commencing from a temperature of 120-240°C, the dissolution of the given preparation in H_2SO_4 solutions is accompanied by chemical interaction of the Nb_2O_5 with

Card 1/2

Investigation of changes...

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B149/B102

of the gel with formation of (I) in an amorphous (X-ray data) state, and two exothermic effects (570 - 800° and 920 - 1040°C), corresponding to two crystalline modifications of (I). X-ray photographs of the preparations made at 500, 600, 750, 850, and 1050°C confirm the conclusions drawn from the thermographic decomposition of the hydrogel of (II). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/62/000/002/018/107
B149/B102

AUTHOR: Mambetov, A. A.

TITLE: Investigation of changes in the composition of hydrogel of niobic acid dependent on the nature of the third component, the pH of the medium, and temperature

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 98, abstract 2B701 (Tr. Azerb. s.-kh. in-ta, v. 11, 1960, 87 - 99)

TEXT: The dehydration of hydrogels of Nb pentoxide (I) precipitated at 0°C and pH 2, 4, 5 - 6, 7, and 8.5 has been studied by isothermal and thermographic methods. It has been found that preparations of hydrogels of (I) precipitated at pH 2, 4, and 5 - 6 under a saturated solution of calcium chloride are dehydrated to orthoniobic acid (II), while preparations precipitated at pH 7 and 8.5 are also dehydrated until (II) is formed containing, apart from chemically bound water, also 0.2 to 2 molecules of structurally bound water. With increasing pH the binding of the latter to the gel is markedly increased. The thermogram reveals two endothermic effects (150 and 440°C) corresponding to partial and to complete dehydration

Card 1/2

Permanganatometric method...

S/081/61/000/023/014/061
B117/B147

solution (25 - 30 ml). [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/081/61/000/023/014/061
B117/B147

AUTHORS: Mambetov, A. A., Rzayeva, N. A.

TITLE: Permanganatometric method for determining columbium, with the use of 8-hydroxyquinoline as precipitating agent

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 23, 1961, 120 - 121, abstract 23D61 (Tr. Azerb. s.-kh. in-ta, v. 11, 1960, 75-86)

TEXT: Conditions for the precipitation of columbium in the form of hydroxyquinolate from solutions of the tartaric acid complex were established. The solutions were prepared from carbonate or pyrosulfate melts, as well as from a sulfuric acid columbium pentoxide solution. The reproducibility and duration of oxidation of hydroxyquinoline (I) with permanganate in sulfuric acid medium were examined, and the equivalent of (I) in this reaction was determined. Optimum conditions for the dissolution of columbium hydroxyquinolate in H_2SO_4 and for the titration of this solution with 0.02 N $KMnO_4$ solution were established. The permanganatometric method was found to be most convenient and most accurate for the determination of small amounts of Cb (5 - 50 mg) in a small volume of

Card 1/2

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MAMBETOV, A.A.; POTOTSKAYA, N.P.

Composition and phase transitions of niobium pentoxide hydrogel.
Azerb.khim.zhur. no.3:77-87 '55. (MIRA 14:9)
(Niobium oxide)

83489

S/081/60/000/013(I)/003/014
A006/A001

Kinetics of the Formation and Coagulation of Niobium Pentoxide Sol Depending on the Acidity of the Medium

of pure I, containing chemically bound water (6.18 - 1.3 mole per 1 mole of Nb_2O_5). When pH is 9 - 10 a crystalhydrate of $NaNbO_3 \cdot 5.63H_2O$ composition is formed which is insoluble in an alkaline medium. Drying of I (precipitated by NH_3 at pH = 3 - 6 and low temperature) at 25 - 250°C reduces the chemically bound water and increases the sorption capacity in respect to vapors of H_2O , CH_3COOH and C_6H_6 . Elevation of the drying temperature from 250 to 650°C entails complete dehydration and a sharp decrease in the sorption capacity due to the destruction of the colloidal structure and crystallization.

Yu. Chernobarezhskiy

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

5.2200

83489
S/081/60/000/013(I)/003/014
A006/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 13 (I), pp. 88 - 89
51366

AUTHOR: Mambetov, A. A.

TITLE: Kinetics of the Formation and Coagulation of Niobium Pentoxide Sol²¹
Depending on the Acidity of the Medium

PERIODICAL: Azerb. khim. zh., 1959, No. 2, pp. 93-103 (Azerb. summary)

TEXT: The author investigated the formation and coagulation of sol and the conditions of hydrogel precipitation of niobium pentoxide (I) when adding alkali to $H_3[NbO(SO_4)_3]$. He used the methods of solubility, light absorption and potentiometric titration. A soluble complex $7H_3[NbO(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_3[NbO(OH)_6]$ is formed at a concentration of free H_2SO_4 (c) > 1.8 equ/l and a molar ratio (Q) $NaOH : H_3[NbO(SO_4)_3]$ in an equilibrium solution < 1.3 . At $c = 1.5 - 0.8$ equ/l, sol of $5H_3[NbO(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_3[NbO(OH)_6]$ composition is formed which coagulates slowly at $pH = 0.1 - 1.0$ and consists of a mixture of Nb hydrate with Nb sulfate. When $pH > 1$ and $Q = 1 : 3$, the sol coagulates rapidly and is precipitated; at $pH = 3 - 4$ all the Nb passes into the precipitate in the form

Card 1/2

ILLEGIBLE

MAMDATOV, A.

Region of "white gold." Pozh. delo 4 no.1:11 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Rayonnyy pozharnyy inspektor, Keles, Yuzhno-Kazakhskoy oblasti.
(Kazakhstan--Fire prevention)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000022-6

Sonun Mambetalieva. 1934-1963; an obituary. Uzb. biol. zhur. 7
no.6:88 '63.

Deceased
(MIRA 17:6)

ANTIPINA, K. I.; DZHUMAGULOV, A.; MAMBETALIYEVA, K.

"Narodnye traditsii v sovremennoy material'noy kul'ture i prikladnom
iskusstve Kirgizii."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

ACQUISITION: ADM 44432

3

highest yield observed at this maximum concentration and reaction time, whereas auto-
 catalytic reaction was not observed as compared with the other tested initiators at
 this maximum concentration. The polymers, precipitated with heptane and petro-
 leum ether, had inherent viscosity of 0.04-0.05, specific gravities of 1.04-1.05 and good di-
 stribution. The experimental results were shown to be usable for the production
 of polyisobutylene. Only 6 tables and 6 chemical equations.

ASSOCIATION: None

REF ID: A66000

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF: 000

OTHER: 000

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000022-6

[illegible]

AUGUST 1991

8/0816/64/000/008/0091/0097

Thio	Manatov	Ar. S.	Uzbekistan	Amalov, R. S.	Manatov, S. M.
Manatov	Ar. S.	Uzbekistan	Amalov, R. S.	Manatov, S. M.	

TABLE I
Polymerization of the styrene fraction of gas pyrolysis tar with various initiators

UDC 62-50:621.372.6.01

[illegible]

Series 101-2, an intermediate, obtained in 4-25 years by vacuum distillation of gas condensation products containing 90% styrene, 60% methylstyrene, approximately 10% isopropylstyrene, 10% p-methylstyrene, and approximately 1-2% isopropylbenzene. The intermediate was heated in a glass tube at 75-80°C to give a 9-16% yield of polymer with a molecular weight of 3000-33,000, depending on reaction time and on the concentration (1-5%) of initiator used. The activity of the initiators decreased in the order: isopropylperoxide, diisopropylbenzene monohydroperoxide, isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide, and 1,1-dichloroethane hydroperoxide. The radical chain mechanism of polymerization is discussed. Diisopropylbenzene monohydroperoxide gave the

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; GUSEYNOV, M.M.; TREYVUS, E.M.

Production of chlorine-containing monomers by the condensation
of hexachlorobutadiene with maleic anhydride and its esters.
Azerb. khim. zhur. no.5:39-43 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

MAMEDALIYEV, Yu.G. [deceased]; BABAKHANOV, R.A.; MAGERRAMOV, M.N.;
SALIMOV, M.A.; MUSAYEVA, A.R.

Interaction between benzene and alkene halides. Azerb. khim
zhur. no.5:3-12 '63 (MIRA 17:8)

MANBETALIYEV, B.S.

Study of the incidence of pneumokoniosis at Kok-Yangak coal mines.
Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.1:13-17 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny sanitarnogo fakul'teta (zav. - dotsent G.A.
Gudzovskiy) Kirgizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KIRGHIZISTAN--LUNGS--DUST DISEASES)
(COAL MINERS--DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

MAMBETALIYEV, B.

Phagocytosis of different types of dust found in the coal mines
of Kirghizistan. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.4/5:89-92 JL-0'63
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry gigiyeny sanitarnogo fakul'teta (zav. - dotsent
B.M.Mamytov) Krigizskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta.

X-ray-diffraction study

S/857/62/000/029/001/003
E193/E383

above the fatigue limit. 5) The width and intensity of the (110) and (220) lines are not significantly affected by differences in the degree of preliminary strain-hardening. 6) The block dimensions of steel 20Kh are reduced to their lowest level after milling; as a result, no further fragmentation is observed during subsequent fatigue tests.

Card 3/3

X-ray-diffraction study

S/857/62/000/029/001/003
E193/E383

given stress; II - multistage testing in which tests of 100 000, 600 000, 1 000 000, 3 000 000 and 5 000 000 cycles were periodically interrupted, with X-ray measurements taken between every two consecutive stages. Both schedules were used for specimens tested under a stress equal to the fatigue limit; schedule II was used for specimens tested under a stress of 1.5 kg/mm^2 higher than the fatigue limit and schedule I for those tested under a stress of 1.5 kg/mm^2 lower than the fatigue limit. The X-ray analysis comprised study of the variation in width and intensity of the (110) and (220) lines and determination of the size of blocks and micro-defects. Results: 1) cyclic stressing of preliminarily strain-hardened steel 20Kh, at a stress lower than the fatigue limit, causes no change in the crystal structure. 2) Cyclic stressing at the fatigue limit causes a partial elimination of micro-defects, the effect of fatigue in this case being identical for both single- and multistage tests. 3) After tests at, or above, the fatigue limit cyclic stressing brings about a certain increase in the elementary distortions. 4) Partial elimination of micro-defects due to thermal effects takes place in materials tested

Card 2/3

S/857/62/000/029/001/003
E193/E383

AUTHOR: Mambetakunov, T.

TITLE: X-ray-diffraction study of the mechanism of fatigue of strain-hardened steel

SOURCE: Leningrad. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskii institut. Trudy. no. 29. 1962. Primeneniye rentgenovyykh luchey k issledovaniyu materialov. 146 - 154

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to study the mechanism of fatigue-induced distortion of the crystal structure of steel with its surface layer preliminarily strain-hardened by milling. The experiments were conducted on notched, rotating-beam specimens of steel 20 \times (20Kh), annealed for 1.5 h at 650 °C before the milling (strain-hardening) operation. The degree of strain-hardening was varied by varying the rate of feed (16.3, 22.5, 33 and 44 mm/min). After the fatigue limit of the steels studied had been determined, the experiments proper were conducted according to one of the following schedules: I - single-stage testing in which the X-ray measurements were carried out on test pieces subjected to a given number of loading cycles under a

Card 1/3

MAMBETAKUNOV, T.; TERMINASOV, Yu.S.

X-ray diffraction study of structural changes in prehardened
brand 20Kh steel in fatigue tests. Izv. AN Kir. SSR. Ser. est.
i tekhn. nauk 3 no.1:71-75 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(X rays--Diffraction) (Steel alloys--Fatigue)

SOV/123-59-16-63722

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal.. Mashinostroyeniye, 1959, Nr 16, p 17 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mambetkunov, T.

TITLE: X-Ray Test of the Fatigue of Material Subjected to Preliminary Cold Hardening

PERIODICAL: Tr. molodykh nauchn. rabotnikov AN KirgSSR. Frunze, 1958, pp 207-212

ABSTRACT: The X-ray test of a preliminary cold hardened specimen of steel 40 after alternating load below the fatigue limit showed that there were no structural changes; when tested above the fatigue limit a partial relieving of crystallite deformations took place.

Card 1/1

KYDYNOV, M.---(continued) Card 2.

1. Akademiya nauk Kirgizskoy SSR, Frunze.
 2. Institut khimii AN Kirg.SSR (for Kydynov).
 3. Kirgizskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Bugubayev).
 4. Institut geologii AN Kirg.SSR (for Baybulatov).
 5. Institut vdnogo khozyaystva i energetiki AN Kirg.SSR (for Filippov).
 6. Otdel fiziki i matematiki AN Kirg.SSR (for Mambetkunov, Imankulov).
 7. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN Kirg.SSR (for Turmambetov).
 8. Kirgizskiy meditsinskiy institut (for Mukhamedziyev).
 9. Otdel pechvovedeniya AN Kirg.SSR (Ashirakhmanov).
 10. Institut botaniki AN Kirg.SSR (for Alyshbayev, Sultanaliyev, Akhmetov, Polenova, Nikitinskiy).
 11. Institut istorii AN Kirg.SSR (for Dzhumabayev).
- (Science--Collections)

MAMBETAKUNOV, T.

KYDYNOV, M., nauchnyy sotrudnik; BATYRCHAYEV, I.; LOPINA-SHENDRIK, M.D.;
 KALBAYEV, A.; IMANAKUNOV, B.; SULAYMANKULOV, K., kand.khim.nauk;
 DUYSHENALIYEVA, N.; AKBAYEV, A.; KAZIYEV, K.; GOLOVIN, F.I.;
 BAKASOVA, Z.; KOVALENOK, Z.P.; SHELUKHINA, N.P.; BUGUBAYEV, A.B.,
 starshiy prepodavatel'; BAYBULATOV, E.B., mladshiy nauchnyy
 sotrudnik; FILIPPOV, N.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MAMBETA-
 KUNOV, T., aspirant; IMANKULOV, A., aspirant; TURMAMBETOV, S.,
 mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MUKHAMEDZIYEV, M.M., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
 KONURBAYEV, A.O.; PAK, L.V.; RUDAKOV, O.L.; TOKTOSUNOV, A.;
 KULAKOVA, R.I.; ASHIRAKHMANOV, Sh., aspirant; ALYSHBAYEV, B.;
 SULTANALIYEV, A.; AKHMETOV, K.; POLONOVA, A.P.; NIKITINSKIY, Yu.I.;
 SHAMBETOV, S.Sh.; DZHUMBAYEV, B.O., nauchnyy sotrudnik; DRUZHININ,
 I.G., red.; ANOKHINA, M.G., tekhn.red.

[Papers by junior scientists of the Academy of Sciences of the
 Kirghiz S.S.R.] Trudy molodykh nauchnykh rabotnikov AN Kirgizskoi
 SSR. Frunze, 1958. 411 p. (MIRA 12:3)

(Continued on next card)

Isotopic Exchange of the Sulphur Atoms of 2-Mercapto- SOV/79-29-8-9/81
benzothiazole and of Elemental Sulphur in the Presence
of Carbon Black Deposits

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Institute of Chemical Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1958

Card 3/3

Isotopic Exchange of the Sulphur Atoms of 2-Mercapto- SOV/79-29-8-9/81
benzothiazole and of Elemental Sulphur in the Presence
of Carbon Black Deposits

ically not only with sulphur but also with mercaptobenzo-
thiazole and other organic sulphur compounds. The authors in-
vestigated the Isotopic exchange of sulphur atoms of 2-mercapto-
benzothiazole and of elemental sulphur in the presence of the
above carbon black deposits. It was ascertained that in the
presence of all these deposits the isotopic exchange of sul-
phur atoms proceeds much more rapidly. It was also shown that
the isotopic exchange of sulphur atoms does not proceed as well
in the presence of sewer gas black in the quantities used in the
rubber industry, as in the presence of lamp black and furnace
soot. The similarity of the influence exerted by carbon deposits
upon the vulcanization rate to the rate of isotopic exchange
of sulphur atoms was ascertained. Experimental data are shown
in 3 tables. There are 3 figures and 18 references, 14 of which
are Soviet.

5 (4)

AUTHORS:

Blokh, G. A., Mamaysur, O.

SOV/79-29-8-9/81

TITLE:

Isotopic Exchange of the Sulphur Atoms of 2-Mercaptobenzo-thiazole and of Elemental Sulphur in the Presence of Carbon Black Deposits

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 8, pp 2500 - 2503 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Lampblack, furnace soot, sewergas black, and other carbon deposits are known to be important components of rubber mixtures, which cause to a high degree the necessary properties - durability, hardness, etc. Experimental data of previous years (Refs 1-4) proved that the functional groups (oxygen- and hydrogen-containing compounds, double bonds of the aromatic rings, and others) contained in the structure of the above deposits react with rubber and other components of the rubber mixture. In many papers (Refs 5-16) (the following Soviet scientists are mentioned here: Događkin (Refs 6,10), Blokh (Refs 7,8,15), Lezhnev and Kuz'minskiy (Ref 9), Skorodumova, Kovaleva (Ref 10), Bresler (Ref 14), Dolgoplosk, and Tinyakova (Ref 16)) it was ascertained by means of radioactive sulphur and catalysts that the above carbon black deposits react chem-

Card 1/3

MAMAYEVA, Ye.T.; LEVCHENKO, V.G.

Effect of fertilizers on the development of ornamental plants.
Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no. 43:281-283 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Akademii kommunal'-
nogo khozyaystva imeni K.D. Pamfilova.

MAMAYEVA, Ye.T.

Soils of the cities of the Central Urals and their preparation
for landscaping work. Nauch. trudy AKKH no.248113-124 '64.
(MIRA 1882)

MASHANSKIY, F.I., professor; KHARITONOVA, K.K.; GORBACHOVA, A.I.;
MAMAYEVA, Ye.S.

Primary plastic surgery of the dura mater in experimental open
craniocerebral trauma. Vop.neirokhir. 20 no.2:39-42 Mr-Apr '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Novosibirskogo instituta vosstanovitel'noy khirurgii i
ortopedii

(DURA MATER, surg.

exper. in open brain inj.)

(BRAIN, wounds and inj.

exper., surg. of dura mater)

(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, exper.

brain, surg. of dura mater)

KEYYER, N.P.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.K.; ALIKINA, G.M.; TYULENEVA, L.I.; AFANAS'YEVA, S.M.

Catalytic properties of chelate polymers based on quinaldine
bis-thioamides. *Kin.i kat.* 6 no.5:849-853 S-0 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut kataliza Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000022-6

COMBUSTION REACTION

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...the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR ...
...the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR ...
...the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR ...

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FILE CODE: 00, NP

OTHER 001

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MAMAYEVA, Ye.K.

ROMANOV, V.V.; BLAGOV, B.I.; LYANDER, Yu.V.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.K.

New azo dyes from 1,4-diaminoanthraquinone. *Izv.vys.ucheb.
zav.;khim.i khim.tekh.* 4 no.3:477-481 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Moskovskiy institut narodnogo khozyaystva imeni Plekhanova,
kafedra organicheskoy khimii.
(Azo dyes)
(Anthraquinone)

SUMAROKOV, A.A.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.; KULIKOVA, Yu.M.; STAROVEROVA, A.G.;
BONDARENKO, M.P.

Opsonizing and bactericidal properties of sera from children
vaccinated with pertussis and pertussis-diphtheria vaccines.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.9:143-144 S '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.; SUMAROKOV, A.A.; BONDARENKO, M.P.; GALADZHEVA, Ye.S.

Comparative study of immunological changes in revaccination with
pertussis and pertussis-diphtheria vaccine. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid.
i immun. 40 no.9:10-14 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

MAUERMAN, O.Ye.; OKINSHEVICH, Ye.A.; KHROMETSKAYA, T.M.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Application of specific gamma globulin in children's institutions
for the prevention of whooping cough. Trudy IEMG no.8:195-200 '61.
(MIRA 17:2)

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.; SUMAROKOV, A.A.; STAROVEROVA, A.G.; BONDARENKO, M.P.

Study of the immunological effectiveness of whooping cough monovaccine. Trudy IEMG no.8:135-145 '61.

Study of the immunological effectiveness of whooping cough-diphtheria vaccine as compared with data obtained in the immunization of children with whooping cough monovaccine. Report No.2. Trudy IEMG no.8:182-194 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Immunogenicity of whooping cough vaccines in different applications
and in strains grown on various culture media. Trudy IEMG no.8:128-
134 '61

Preparation of a whooping cough diagnosticum and testing its
sensitivity and specificity. Trudy IEMG no.8:154-162
(MIRA 17:2)

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Improvement in the laboratory diagnosis of whooping cough. Lab.delo
4 no.2:37-39 Mr-Ap '58. (MIRA 11:4)
(WHOOPIING COUGH)

MAMAYEVA, Ye. A.

TRUSHINA-TUMANOVA, Ye.F.; SHAVROVA, M.M.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Growing the whooping cough pathogen on a blood-free medium and studying the properties of cultures thus obtained; authors' abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.7:141-142 J1 '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(HEMAPHILUS PERTUSSIS)

MAMAYEVA, Ye. A.

TRUSHINA-TUMANOVA, Ye.F.; SHAVROVA, M.M.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Further study of antigens of the pertussin pathogen. Zhur.mikrobiol.
epid. i immun., supplement for 1956:40-41 '57 (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (HEMOPHILUS PERTUSSIS)

NAMAYEVA, Ye.A.; KRUTKOVA, A.S.

~~Culture~~ media for bacteriological diagnosis of whooping cough
available in wide laboratory practice. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i
immun. 27 no.12:27-29 D '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(WHOOPING COUGH, diagnosis,
bacteriol. methods, culture media (Rus))
(CULTURE MEDIUMS,
Haemophilus pertussis, for bacteriol. diag. (Rus))

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Antigenic and immunogenic qualities of various phases of Hemophilus
pertussis. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.4:13-17 Ap '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny.
(HEMOPHILUS PETRUSSIS, culture
antigenic & immunogenic qualities in various phases)

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

TRUSHINA-TUMANOVA, Ye.F.; MAMAYEVA, Ye.A.

Study of the toxin of *Hemophilus pertussis*, report no.2. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid. i immun. no.9:38-40 S '55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Iz Moskovskogo instituta epidemiologii mikrobiologii i gigi-
yeny, (dir. M.G.Kashtanova, nauchnyy rukovoditel' --prof. V.A.
Chernokhvostov.

(HEMOPHILUS PERTUSSIS,
toxin)

MAMAYEVA, Ye. A.

Dissertation: "Study of Antigenic and Immunogenic Properties of Different Phases of the Whooping Cough Microorganism." Cand Med Sci, Central Inst for the Advanced Training of Physicians, 1 Jun 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 21 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A., inzh.

Bridge over the Niger River in Africa. Transp.stroi. 11
no.3:54-55 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Niger Bridge)

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A., inzh.

Using industrial methods in constructing large bridges. Transp.
stroil. 10 no.1:10-14 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Railroad bridges)

MAMAYEVA, Ye.A., inzh.

Avtozavodskii Bridge across the Moskva River. Transp. stroi. 9
no.11:16-20 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Moscow--Bridges, Concrete)

MARDASHEV, S. R.; MAMAYEVA, V. V.

Purification of microbial histidine decarboxylase, Mikrobiologiya
30 no.3:530-533 My-Je '61. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Pervyy moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut imeni I. M. Sechenova.

(HISTIDINE DECARBOXYLASE)
(MICROCOCCACEAE)

ILLEGIBLE

MAMAYEVA, V. V.

Dissertation: "Content of Dicarboxylic Amino Acids and Their Amides in the Animal Organism." Cand Biol Sci, First Moscow State Medical Inst, Moscow, 1954. (Referativnyi Zhurnal--Khimiya, Moscow, No 11, Jun 54)

SO: SUM 318, 23 Dec 1954

CA MAMAYEVA, V. V.

46

New method for the quantitative determination of amino dicarboxylic acids and their amides. S. R. Mardashev and V. V. Mamayeva (First Moscow Med. Inst.). *Bio-khimiya* 15, 705-72 (1950). --The amino dicarboxylic acids (aspartic and glutamic acids) were sepd. from their amides (asparagine, glutamine) by adsorption on Al_2O_3 that had been treated with HCl (T. Wieland, *C.A.* 37, 4361). Aspartic acid and asparagine were detd. enzymically with bacterial aspartic acid decarboxylase (*C.A.* 43, 5001e), and glutamic acid and glutamine with bacterial glutamic acid decarboxylase (*C.A.* 43, 3005d). The same soln. and the same vessel in the Warburg app. were used, first, for the detn. of asparagine, and then for glutamine. Aspartic and glutamic acids were detd. in different vessels. The method was employed for the detn. of these acids and their amides in protein hydrolyzates and in animal tissues. Thus, rabbit liver contained (in mg. %) asparagine 3.6, glutamine 50.6, aspartic acid 21.2, and glutamic acid 52.1. The corresponding values for rabbit kidney were 7.3, 21.7, 16.1, and 75.5, resp. H. Priestley

MAMAYEVA, V. V.

CA

Microdetermination of sulfanilguanidine sulfine and its glucoside in blood. A. V. Stepanov and V. V. Mamayeva. (Eng. Chem. Lab., First Medical Inst., Moscow.) *Klin. Med. (U.S.S.R.)* 24, 76-7 (1946) (in Russian). While sulfanilguanidine is sparingly sol. in water, its newly synthesized glucoside is easily sol., is stable in neutral and alk. soln., is only decompd. in acid soln., and is slightly toxic. For microanalysis by diazotization and colorimetry, 0.2 mg. blood is placed in a test tube, 0.5 ml. water added, and the proteins are pptd. with a drop of a sat'd. soln. of alum. with a pinch of CaCO₃ added; the test tube is heated for 10 min. on a boiling water bath and refilled with water to the former mark. The protein ppt. is filtered off, washed with 0.5 ml. water; to the filtrate, 2 drops of 10% HCl is added (in the presence of the glucoside it is necessary to boil for 10 min. at this stage), and then 1 drop of NaNO₂ soln. Diazotization is completed in 10 min. in a water bath of 30°. Four drops of a 10% alk. soln. and 4 drops of 2% thymol in 5% alkali are added and the tube is placed on a 30° water bath for 10 min. The liquid is then filtered through cotton and is ready for colorimetry. Standard solns. are prepd. by diln. of a stock soln. of 8 mg. sulfanilguanidine in 100 ml. water, giving 8 solns. from 1 to 8 mg./100 ml. With this standard series, comparison color standards are set up by mixing 0.1 ml. 1% K₂Cr₂O₇, 1.0-1.5 ml. 2% Co(NO₃)₂, and 1.0-10.0 ml. H₂O, corresponding to the standard sulfanilguanidine contents. N. Thon.

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OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

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TEST METHODS

PROPERTIES

REFERENCES

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ABSTRACTS

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MAMAYEVA, V. V.

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SO: Biokhim., 9, No. 1, 1944.

Mbr. Lab, Carbohydrates, All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Experimental Med., -1944-.

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ZINGORENKO, Grigoriy Isaakovich, laureat Gosudarstvennoy premii,
zasl. stroitel' RSFSR; MAMAYEVA, Yelena Aleksandrovna,
inzh.; KARAMYSEV, I.A., red.

[Industrial construction of large bridges] Industrial'-
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1964. 339 p. (MIRA 17:6)

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SADIKOVA, I.A., kand. biol. nauk; KRYLOVA, V.V., starshiy
nauchnyy sotrudnik; BUSHKOVA, L.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;
MERKULOVA, V.K., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; POLETAYEV, T.N.,
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; KARPOVA, V.P., inzh.-khimik;
MAMAYEVA, S.A., tekhnik

Studying some conditions providing for color intensity and
stability in the production of smoked and cooked sausage.
Trudy VNIIMP no.16:183-201 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001032000022-6

MAMAYEVA, R.B., kand. geograf. nauk

Study of ocean currents; conference in Moscow. Vest. AN SSSR
34 no.8:101-102 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:12)

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Symposium on Black Sea Research held in Sevastopol. Vest. AN SSSR
34 no.3:126-127 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

MAMAYEVA, R.B.; OVCHINNIKOVA, V.M.; TSURIKOV, V.L.

A symposium on the study of the Black Sea. Okeanologia 4 no.4:722-729
164. (MIRA 17:10)

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MAMAYEVA, R.B.

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of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. Okeanologiya 4 no.4:727-728 '64.
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Studies on the Atlantic Ocean; a conference in Kaliningrad.
Vest.AN SSSR 33 no.2:121-122 F '63. (MIRA 16a2)
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MAMAYEVA, R.B.

Methods for the calculation of the energy characteristics of
waves. Okeanologiya 2 no.3:554-560 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Okeanograficheskaya komissiya AN SSSR.
(Waves)

AZHAZHA, V.G.; MAMAYEVA, R.B.

Union of underwater explorers. Okeanologiya 1 no.5:928-930 '61.
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MAMAYEVA, R.B.

Some specific features marking the development of mouths of rivers
on the Kamchatka Peninsula. Trudy GOIN no.45:109-116 '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

(Kamchatka--Estuaries)

MAMAYEVA, R. B.

14-1-328

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 1, p. 29 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Mamayeva, R. B.

TITLE: Determination of Differentiated Tectonic Maritime Shoreline Movements by a Geomorphological Method (Opyt opredeleniya differentsirovannykh tektonicheskikh dvizheniy morskikh poberezhnykh geomorfologicheskimi metodami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Okeanogr. komia. AN SSSR, 1956, Vol. 1, pp. 77-81

ABSTRACT: According to the author, the lack of deltas along the open shores of the Kamchatka Peninsula is no proof that the Kamchatka shoreline is sinking. The formation of deltas, in spite of the heavy surf along these shores, would require a greater amount of alluvial silt than that carried by the Kamchatka rivers. This assumption is confirmed by the extensive delta formation in the protected bays and coves of the peninsula. In 1951, the author studied some deposit formations with the following results. In one sector, west of the Kamchatka River, there is a recent, fast-growing valley which is forming due to an accumulation of river and

Card 1/2

Moscow State U.

MAMAYEVA, R., zakroyshchitsa

Economize on large as well as on small items. Prom.koop. 13
no.9:9 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moskovskaya artel' invalidov "Znanya truda".
(Clothing industry)

MAMAYEVA P. Z.

PA 17T49

USSR/Medicine - Bacteria, Culture Media Jul 1947
Medicine - Salmonella Enteritidis

"Effective Media for the Isolation of Associations
of Enteric Bacteria," P. Z. Mamayeva

"Gigiyena i Sanitariya" Vol XII, No 7

Brief account of bacteriological research on
culture media for Salmonella group microorganisms.

17T49

FEDOSEYEV, Grigoriy Anisimovich; MAMAYEVA, O., red.; MIKHAYLOVSKAYA, N.,
tekhn. red.

[Death will wait for me] Smert' menia podozhdet. Moskva,
Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1963. 524 p.
(MIRA 16:8)
(Okhotsk Sea region--Description and travel)

SHABAROV, Yu.S.; VASIL'YEV, N.I.; MAMAYEVA, N.K.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Cyclopropanes and cyclobutanes. Part 30: Cyclopropanes and
cyclobutanes with p-biphenyl and naphthyl radicals. Zhur.ob.khim.
33 no.7:2119-2123 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lomonosova.
(Cyclopropane) (Cyclobutane)

SHABAROV, Yu.S.; VASIL'YEV, N.I.; MAMAYEVA, N.K.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Reduction of pyridazinones and phthalazones by lithium aluminum hydride.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.4:1206-1210 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V.Lomonosova.
(Pyridazinone) (Phthalazinone) (Lithium aluminum hydride)

SHABAROV, Yu.S.; VASIL'YEV, N.I.; MAMAYEVA, N.K.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

New method of synthesizing 3-aryl-1,4,5,6-tetrahydropyridazines.

p-Diphenylcyclobutane. Dokl. AN SSSR 135 no.4:879-882 '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

Predstavleno akademikom A.N.Nesmeyanovym.

(Cyclobutane)

SOV/69-21-2-13/22

The Effect of Exchange Ions on the Structural-Mechanical Properties of
Soils and Grounds

hesive qualities of moistened, and the greater solidity of dry inorganic grounds must be explained by the tight packing of the particles in connection with the lack of humates. It is not impossible that the surface silicate particles are dissolved, which leads to the formation of membranes of colloid SiO_2 which apparently, in a hydrated state, show agglutinative qualities to a higher degree than membranes of organic matter. During the process of dehydration, they develop a great force of agglutination, also under the conditions of saturation of the complex by exchangeable Ca^{2+} and Mg^{2+} . The investigation was carried out under the guidance of the Academician of the AS of the Tadzhik SSR, I.N. Antipov-Karatayev. The author further mentions the Soviet scientists K. Tertsagi and G.I. Pokrovskiy. There are 4 graphs, 5 tables and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Pochvennyy institut AN SSSR im. V.V. Dokuchayeva, Moskva (Soil
Institute of the AS USSR imeni V.V. Dokuchayev, Moscow)

SUBMITTED: January 16, 1959
Card 3/3

SOV/69-21-2-13/22

The Effect of Exchange Ions on the Structural-Mechanical Properties of Soils and Grounds

Mg, K and Na cations. The investigation has established that the structural-mechanical properties of soils and grounds are determined by the character of the interacting absorbent layers on the surface of the particles. In humus or humuslike soils the contact is effected through membranes of organic matter, which in dependence on the conditions of life, can reduce their solidity in a hydrated state or increase their solidity in a dry state by a process of agglutination, at which the solidity depends on the quantity of dissolved organic matter. The degree of humate hydration and solution is determined by the adsorbed cations. The monovalent exchange cations cause a greater solubility and hydration of the humates than the bivalent cations and therefore supply more data on the structural-mechanical qualities. In upper argillaceous soil and anorganic ground, the interaction of the particles is effected by the little hydrated surface of mineral particles. The stronger co-

Card 2/3

5(

SOV/69-21-2-13/22

AUTHOR: Mamayeva, L.Ya.

TITLE: The Effect of Exchange Ions on the Structural-Mechanical Properties of Soils and Grounds (Vliyaniye obmennyykh kationov na strukturno-tekhnicheskiye svoystva pochv i gruntov)

PERIODICAL: Kolloidnyy zhurnal, 1959, Nr 2, pp 200-207 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is the report of an investigation concerning the dependency of a number of structural-mechanical properties of soil and ground systems (humus or humuslike and inorganic ground systems) on the degree of moisture permeability and solubility of their components, particularly humus, some silicates and carbonates. The investigation is especially concerned with the study of properties such as dispersion, swelling, linkage and solidity (cohesive properties) and compression (shrinkage). For the investigation, the author used Black earth (chernozem) specimens (Kursk Oblast) of an absorption capacity of 32.3 mg-equiv and upper argillaceous soil (Moscow Oblast) of an absorption capacity of 16.2 mg-equiv. The specimens were saturated with Ca,

Card 1/3

USSR/Soil Science. Tillage. Land Reclamation. Erosion.

J-5

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1958, 24824.

Author : Mamayeva, L. Ya.

Inst : _____

Title : Of the Colloidal-Chemical Method of Determining the
Dosages of Ameliorating Substances for Solonetz.

Orig Pub: Tr. Pochv. in-ta AN SSSR, 1956, 51, 198-227.

Abstract: As the basis of the method, the change of the dispersity of soil is assumed to depend on the various quantities of augmenting gypsum. According to the given change of dispersity, curve of irreversible coagulation is formed from each dose of gypsum and, according to the turning point, the dose of gypsum is found on the curve. For establishing the maximal lowering of dispersity, a full displace-

Card : 1/2

MAMAYEVA, L. Ya.

✓ Accessible laboratory methods of determining the degree of solubility of soils. I. N. Anisimov-Karstov and L. Ya. Mamayeva. *Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Nauchno-Issledovatskogo Instituta Khimicheskogo Analiza* 1955, No. 5, 51-5. — A method is described for detg. the degree of solubility of soil by means of a mild soln. of gypsum and for the calcn. of gypsum necessary for the amelioration of the soil. The principle of the method is based on the effect of the gypsum soln. on a 2.0-g. sample of soil. When the soil treated with the gypsum soln. coagulates but can be resuspended in H₂O this represents the first stage, when 50-70% of Na is removed. When treated to the point where the soil cannot be resuspended, it has reached the stage where the Na removed equals 70-80%. The quantity of gypsum necessary for amelioration can thus be calcd. The theoretical basis for the method is discussed, and a method of detg. the total Na is also given. J. G. Jones